SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853. NO. 26.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money o the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his tisk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m..
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

RESTAURANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 32—w1y.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flanuels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Lanencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,

Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,

Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,

Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C.,

On Tuesday, Februry 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street, which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capiaalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—122dFeb.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hahd and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpei Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

I DEEM it proper to inform the public that my own name and label has been very extensively counterfeited. I have, therefore, adopted the label of my son, William F. Gray, of Nashville, Tennessee; and all the Ointment I have made since the 1st of January, 1852, bears his name, written by me in a large and plain hand. My son has sent, by an Agent, a large sup ly of the Ointment into the Western part of North Carolina, and has lately made a shipment to Wilmington of several thousand boxes. In the course of some few months every County in the State will be furnished with an adequate supply of the Ointment. My son is the only person to whom I have imparted a perfect knowledge of preparing the Ointment, and the Ointment made by him will be genuine—all without his label and signature should be avoided as spurious.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 16

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Early curled silecia,
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 21, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

Salesman Wanted.

APPLY to WILL. G. FREEMAN,

Nashville, N. C.

January 10, 1853. 16—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

FEMALE CLASSICAL NSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent iustructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,

(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,* which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street, next door to Mr. Pattin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm.

J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insituation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before.

[From Harper's New Monthly Magazine.]

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The earth is a huge oblate or orange-shaped sphere, spinning on its shorter axis like a humming-top, yet at such a rate of speed as to seem standing still; it goes once round in twenty-four hours, its rotation being both the cause and measure of day and night. The highest mountains range from four to five miles in height; the greatest depth of the ocean is probably little more than five miles, although Ross let down 27,000 feet of sounding-line in vain on one occasion. So that the earth's surface is very irregular; but its mountainous ridges and oceanic valleys are no greater things in proportion to its whole bulk, than the roughness of the rind of the orange it resembles in shape. The geological crust—that is to say, the total depth to which geologists suppose themselves to have reached in the way of observation—is no thicker in proportion than a sheet of writing paper pasted on a globe two feet in diameter. The surface of the earth is some 148,500,000 of miles in extent; and only one-fourth of that large space is dry land, the rest being ocean and ice. The atmosphere rises all round to a height between forty-five and fifty miles above the sea-level. The solar radiance sends such heat as it brings no deeper any where than 100 feet into the surface or scurfskin of the dry land—from forty to a hundred feet, one-third of the sun's heat being absorbed by the air. Yet the deeper man digs beyond the hundred feet, the warmer he finds the earth, and that at a somewhat determinable rate of increase. Supposing that rate of increment to go on toward the centre, it is computable that the solid underwork of the world, say granite by way of conjecture, must be in a state of fusion at no vast depth from the ground on which we tread. Let scientific imagination descend a little lower, and it will find the melted granite in the form of a fiery vapor or gas—the dry steam of a red-hot liquid, in which the rock-built foundations of "the everlasting hills" melt like icebergs. But this is conjectural and probable, and probable, not observable and proved.

Far away from this spinning and perilous globe of ours, at the distance of some 95,000,000 miles, stands the sun. A ray of light, starting from his surface at any given moment, takes eight minutes to reach us, although light runs at the speed of 195,000 miles in a second. The sun is 1,380,000 times as large as the earth, and 355,000 times as heavy; but the stuff of which he is made is just about a fourth part as dense as the average matter of this world. The sun is of as light a substance, taking his whole body, as coal; whereas the earth is twice as heavy as brimstone, striking the mean between the air, the ocean, the dry land, and the internal vapor. The sun has an atmosphere like the earth, or rather he has two. One of them, close upon his solid surface, seems to resemble our own; it bears cloudy bodies in its upper levels. The other is a sort of fiery gas, surrounding the former, kindled and sustained in the calorific and luminous state, no man knows or can conjecture how. Storms in the lower atmosphere are constantly blowing this phosphorescent airy envelope aside, so as to afford us glimpses down into the (comparatively) dark and black recesses beneath. These are the spots on the sun. Galileo inferred the rotation of the sun on his axis from the motions of those spots. The explanation of those spots, afforded by the discoveries of Wilson and Herchel, diminishes the value of the inference; but no Copernican can doubt that the sun is forever turning, and that with unimaginable swiftness and impetuosity.

At the distance, then, of more than ninety-five millions of miles, this dim spot which men call earth, this great globe and all its dwellers, this ever-spinning planet, revolves around the sun once every year, that revolution being both the cause and the measure of that space of time. Its orbit is not a circle; it is an ellipse, but not very far removed from the circular path. The terrestrial axis is not at right angles, to that ellipse, else there were no seasons; it is somewhat inclined. The earth, once regarded as the fixed and solid centre of creation, is now to be conceived of as a globular sphere of some fire-blown stream, bounded by a film of rock like a soap-bubble, carrying an unresting sea in the hollows of its rind, swathed in a soft gause of air, going round upon itself every day, running round the sun every year; and all that with so much silence, security, and stillness of speed that nobody ever suspects the dread predicament of physical circumstance in which he wakes and sleeps, lives and dies, does good or evil, and passes away to judgment. It is difficult to realize the truth, now that it is told; for the knowledge of the intellect is one thing, and the consent of the whole man is quite another.

Precisely as the earth goes round the sun from year to year, the moon goes round the earth from month to month, and that at a distance of some 240,000 miles; the same lunar side or hemisphere being always turned toward us, although that satellite turns upon her own axis as well as the earth and the sun. The earth is in repose so far as the moon is concerned; it is her sun. The two combined, being as true a unity as any chemical molecule which is composed of two atoms, go round the sun as if they were one; the earth carries her moon with her. So that it is possible, if not probable in the first instance, that the sun, though in repose as to the earth and her moon (and, indeed, to all the planets yet to be mentioned) may be in motion on some vast orbit of his own; an orbit along which he carries all his planetary adherents with him, just as the earth takes her moon round the sun. It is curious to perceive how, not only in the case of our own moon, but in the cases of the moons Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, and actually in those of all the planets considered as the moons of the sun, the Platonic epicycle really holds good. The earth turns on her heel, with the moon held out at arm's length, while she goes round the amphitheatre before the solar eye; so do the other moon-bearers. So does the sun himself upon a vaster arena and before a greater spectator, like another Briareus; holding out his seventeen planets, and nobody knows how many comets, in his hundred hands. The moons, of those solar planets which have them, represent the epi-epicyclical orbits of the Ptolemaic theory. It is curious, and also touching, to notice how often the errors of man are thus the shadows of truth. Were it not for the preceding shadows, indeed, the substance would never arrive; and therefore the Ptolemaics of the world are second, in value and in merit, only to epochal discoverers like Copernicus.

Suppose the sun to be represented by a radiant little orb two feet in diameter, in order to bring it within the measure of our eye; then this great globe of ours, with all of its stupendous histories, is no bigger than a full-sized pea in proportion, revolving at the distance of 215 feet. Neptune, the outermost and last discovered of the planets, would stand at the distance of a mile and a quarter from a sun of that imaginary size, and it would be no larger than a cherry. Another cherry at the distance of three-quarters of a mile would stand for Uranus. Satan would be a small orange at two-fifths of a mile from our two-feet solar body. A middle-sized orange, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, would be his Jupiter. At some 500 feet the nine little planets, commonly called asteroids, probably enough the fragments of an exploded orb, and moving in a sort of group, would be represented by as many grains of sand. A pin-head, at 327 feet, would do for Mars. Then come the earth. Still nearer the sun, namely at 142 feet from our present model, revolves Venus, of the dimensions of a pea. And finally little Mercury wheels along his orbit, with a radius of 82 feet, and the dimensions of a mustard seed.

Add the terrestrial moon, the four moons of Jupiter, the ring within ring that whirls round Saturn like an endless moon, the eight ordinary moons of that extraordinary planet, the moons of Uranus and Neptune (yet uncertain in their number), and it is impossible to say how many comets, not to forget the enormous groups or hosts or comparatively small stones or meteors, which are believed to be revolving round the solar centre like pigmy asteroids; and the Copernican conception of the mere constitution of the solar system, as developed by time and toil, is completed. The sun is 882,000 miles in diameter; the earth is 7926; Juno is 79; Saturn, 79,160, and so forth. The earth is more than five times as heavy as water; Saturn is as light as cork. The earth rotates in twenty-four hours; Jupiter in ten. The earth revolves in a year; Mars in a year and ten months; Mercury in about three months; Venus in seven and a half months; Jupiter in eleven years; Saturn in twenty-nine; Uranus in eighty-four; Neptune in a hundred and sixty-four. A summer in Mercury lasts some three weeks; in Neptune forty-one years. Light leaps from the sun to the earth in eight minutes; to Neptune in four hours. In short, the reader has to consider thousands of discovered facts, to carry with him a whole world of indubitable inference, and to study a truly wonderful bringing of the whole machinery, or rather organization, to geometrical law, befor he can apprehend how glorious a whole the Copernican astronomy has become.

Short Rule for Measuring Corn, or any thing else in Bulk. Ascertain the solid feet contained in the bulk to be measured, by multiplying its length, width and height together, then multiply this product by 8 and divide by 10, and you have the number of bushels—allowing one half for cobs, the other half will be the amount of corn when shelled. Or, for shortness, multiply the number of solid feet by four and strike off the right hand figure. Proof—The number of cubic inches in a solid foot (1728) are to the number contained in a bushel (2150 2-5) as 8 to 10, that is, a solid foot is (eight-tenths) 8-10 of a bushel, hence, if you multiply the number of solid feet contained in a bushel by 8, and divided it by 10, you have it reduced to bushels.

Example:—A bin of corn is 20 feet long, 15 wide, and 9 high—how many bushels of corn without cobs does it contain? *Answer*—1080 bushels.

20 length
15 width

100
20

300
9 height.

2700
4

10800 bushels of shelled corn.

Curing Hams. Mr. A. H. Campbell sends to the Wheeling Gazette, the following mode of curing hams, which took the prize at the late fair at that place:

After the meat is thoroughly cooled, cut and trim the hams very close and then rub them well with salt, pack close in a barrel, and after laying there three or four days make a brine of the following ingredients: To every 100 lbs. hams allow 4 gallons water, 9 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. sugar, 4 oz. saleratus. The brine should be boiled and the scum carefully taken off, when cold pour it on the meat—from 4 to 6 weeks should be allowed (according to the size of the hams and the temperature of the cellar) for the meat to remain in pickle. After the meat is hung up allow two or three days to dry, then smoke with as little fire as possible—use green hickory, with sasafras in small quantities. Soon as the meat is sufficiently smoked each ham is taken down and carefully wrapped in paper, then bagged to prevent the depredations of flies, and hung in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of rats and mice.

The Newbold Receipt. The following is the famous Newbold receipt, which has acquired so much celebrity:

7 lbs. coarse salt, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. pearlash, 4 gallons of water. Boil all together, and scum the pickle well. When cold, put in on the meat. Hams to remain in 8 weeks—beef 3 weeks. The above is for 100 lbs. weight.

Water Proof Boots And Shoes. The February number of the American Farmer has the following recipe for rendering boots and shoes water proof, which the Editor says he has tried with perfect success;

"Take one pint of boiled linseed oil, two ounces beeswax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of burgundy pitch. Let them be carefully melted over a slow fire. With this mixture new boots and shoes are to be rubbed in the sun, or a little distance from the fire with a sponge or brush This operation should be repeated without wearing them, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated, which will require four or five times brushing; by this, the leather becomes impervious to water. The boot or shoe, thus prepared, lasts much longer than common leather; it acquires such a paliability and softness that it will never shrivel nor grow hard, and in that state is the most effectual preventive against colds, &c. It is necessary to remark that shoes and boots thus prepared ought not to be worn until they become perfectly dry and elastic; as in the contrary case the leather will become too soft, and wear out much sooner than it otherwise would."

The Results of Manure on a Pear Tree. In a late number of Moore's New Yorker, Linus Cone, of Oakland county, Michigan, informs us of an interesting experiment with high manuring. Twenty-five years ago, he planted a Summer Bonchretien pear tree, the culture of which, after a few years, was neglected. The fruit at first was fine, specimens often weighing nearly a pound each, but afterwards grew gradually smaller, till nearly worthless. The tree was then well pruned, washed with ley, and the ground well spaded, with no improvement. Last spring twenty bushels of manure from a blacksmith shop, consisting of dung, paring of hoofs, cinders, &c., was spread and dug in. Twenty bushels of fine, high flavored fruit, was the result, the same season. *Horticulturist.*

Proper time for Slaughtering Animals. It has lately been discovered by a French chemist, that the flesh of animals which are killed in the latter part of the night, will keep much longer without salting, than it will when they are killed in the day-time. This proves that the flesh is better fitted for keeping, when the life and blood is taken from the animal at the time the temperature is the lowest, and the prespiration is the least active. Hence the reason that the flesh from the animals that have been highly heated, or hard driven, will scarcely keep at all.

How to Make Old Oak. The appearance of old Oak may be obtained by exposing any article of new oak to the vapors of ammonia. Every variety of tint may be procured, according to the duration and temperature of the volatile compounds. A new oak carved arm-chair, exposed to the vapors of ammonia, will in about twelve hours have all the appearance of having been made 200 years before. *Kidd's Own Journal.*

For the Standard.

THE STUDY OF WORDS.

By Richard Chenevix Trench, B. D. *For sale by W. L. Pomeroy.*

This is one of the most instructive, as well as interesting books we have met with for some time, and we particularly recommend it to those who are under the impression that the study of mere words must, necessarily, be dry and uninteresting to all who are not sufficiently well grounded in the dead languages to trace them to their primitive roots, which can in many instances only be found in the Latin or Greek. We could easily understand the pleasure of thus deriving words, but until we read this little volume, confess ourselves to have been under the impression it was one only to be enjoyed by the ripe classical scholar; for the English language, if we may be allowed the expression, is of the Composite order of architecture, uniting the manly strength of the Doric and feminine elegance of the Ionic with the ornamental richness of the Corinthian; or as our author better expresses it, "it is like the earth with its strata and deposites, not of gravel and chalk, sandstone and lime-stone, but of Celtic, Latin, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and then again Latin and French words, with slighter intrusions from other sources." Without any previous knowledge of Geology, "The Footprints of the Creator" was to us not only an instructive but an entertaining work, and we think it no exaggeration to call Professor Trench the Hugh Miller of Philology, for he has made what has heretofore been considered a dry and repulsive study, interesting to all intelligent persons even though they may be ignorant of any but the English tongue. Of course our pleasure is increased in proportion to our knowledge of other languages, just as we see more beauties in the originals of Homer and Virgil than even in the best translations; yet it would surely be absurd on that account to reject the translations altogether. "Words may be the fool's counters, but to reverse the words of one of England's false prophets, they are the wise man's money; not like the sands of the sea, innumerable disconnected atoms, but growing out of roots, clustering in families, connecting and intertwining themselves with all that men have been doing, and thinking, and feeling from the beginning of the world till now." Dr. Johnson has styled language "the pedigree of nations," while a popular American author has characterized it as "fossil poetry;" our auther, while he admits the phrase is a striking one, is tempted to find fault with it as too narrow, "for it may be affirmed with the same truth that it is fossil ethics, or fossil history." He even goes so far as to say "that supposing all other records to have perished we might almost reconstruct our history, so far as it turned upon the Norman conquest, by an analysis of our present language, a mustering of its words in groups, and a close observation of the nature and character of those which the two races have severally contributed to it." Thus we should confidently conclude that the Norman was the ruling race, from the fact that most of the words of dignity, state and honor descended to us from them—as sovereign, sceptre, throne, realm, royalty, homage, duke, count, chancellor, treasurer, &c.; while household words, such as father, mother, husband, wife, son and daughter—also the instruments used in cultivating the earth, and its main products, such as flail, plough, spade, sickle, wheat, rye, oats, and barley are Saxon. The reader of Ivanhoe will remember that Wamba adds his testimony to this when he tells Gurth that "*swine* is good Saxon, but *pork* true Norman-French," adding that "Alderman *Ox* holds his Saxon epithets while he is under the charge of serfs and bondsmen, but becomes *Beef*, a fiery French gallant, when he arrives before the worshipful jaws destined to consume him. Mynheer Calf, too, becomes Monsieur de Veau in the like manner; he is Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment." Our author also gives us an interesting chapter in history, from the word "*poltroon*," which he tells us "many excellent etymologists have considered to be derived from the Latin "pollice truncus," one who is deprived, or has deprived himself, of his thumb." This at the first glance does not appear to throw much light on the meaning of "poltroon," but if we will remember that the bow was the weapon most in use among the English before the invention of gunpowder, we shall immediately perceive that a soldier who had lost his thumb could be of little use in war, as he would be unable to draw the bow. That cowardly persons did thus mutilate themselves is not at all improbable, for we know that to escape conscription in Bonaparte's wars many persons cut off the forefinger, which disabled them from drawing the trigger, while travellers tell us that in many parts of Egypt men put out their right eyes to escape the tyrrany of Mehemet Ali. The word "saunter" contains another chapter in history; it is derived or rather corrupted from "Sainte Terre" or the Holy Land. At first religious enthusiasm induced men to visit

> "Those holy fields,
> Over whose acres walked those blessed feet,
> Which fourteen hundred years ago were nailed
> For our advantage on the bitter cross;"

but eventually a pilgrimage became only an excuse to wander at leisure or "saunter" through the countries intervening between it and the pilgrim's home, and the word gradually came to express this idle wandering.

Gibbon, in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, gives us the origin of two words which have been adopted into the English language, "*assassin*" and "*slave*." The first was the name of a Persian tribe, who, like the Thugs of India, considered murder as a most meritorious act; their only weapon was the dagger, and they always endeavored to surprise their victim; they were extirpated by Holagu Khan, grandson of Zengis Khan. "Not a vestige of these enemies of mankind remains," says Gibbon, "except the word assassin, which in the most odious sense has been adopted in the languages of Europe." Slave we find, by reference to the same work, is derived from Sclavonian, or more properly Slavonian, a tribe who "from the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives, subjects, allies, or enemies of the Greek Empire, overspread the land, and the national appellation of the "Slaves" has been degraded by chance or malace from the signification of glory to that of servitude." (See Gibbon, chapters 64 and 55.)

To us the most interesting lecture is that on "The Rise of New Words." We Americans are not a little ridiculed by the English for our habit of coining words to express our ideas; according to Trench we should rather be proud than ashamed of our Americanisms, for he truly says that "*all* words in a language with the exception of its primitive roots were at one time novelties;" while Lieber, in his Political Ethics, openly justifies the coining of words; he defines a "State" to be a *jural* society, and says "if there is no word which distinctly represents our idea, to express which we nevertheless consider of much importance, a new one must necessarily be made, or we slavishly subject the mind to the language, the object to the means. The word *legal*, it will at once be seen, signifies something entirely different from *jural*. Jural relations exist before and without laws."

This authority certainly justifies us in the coining of such words as *caucus, lynch, humbug, gerrymander and galphinism*, as well as in the use of such combinations as *soft-solder and log-rolling* as applied to Legislative proceedings, for the English language contains no word which exactly conveys the idea we wish to express when we use them; they would all require a sentence to explain their meaning; and we do not doubt they will most of them eventually find their way into our standard dictionaries. "*Caucus*" indeed has already been received, and though only in use within the last fifty, years, has not, that we are aware of, been derived. A writer in the "Spectator" says "I dare not answer that *mob, rap, pos, in cog*, and the like will not in time be looked at as part of our tongue." The first and the last have certainly verified this prediction being now considered good English, though both are abbreviations, the first from '*mobile*,' easily moved or swayed, which expresses exactly the idea conveyed by the word mob, "a multitude swayed hither and thither by each gust of passion or caprice." We should like to give several examples of the "fossil poetry" which is often concentrated in a single word, but our limits admit of but one. We will take the word *tribulation*: "We all know in a general way that this word which occurs so often in Scripture, and the liturgy means affliction, anguish, sorrow; but it is quite worth our while to find out *how* it means this: It is derived from the Latin 'tribulum'"—which was the trashing instrument or roller whereby the Roman husbandman separated the corn from the husks; and tribulatio, in its primary signification, was the act of this separation. But some Latin writer of the Christian Church appropriated the word and image for the setting forth of a higher truth; and sorrow, distress and adversity, being the means appointed for the separating in men of their chaff from their wheat—of whatever in them is light, and trivial, and poor, from the solid and the true, therefore he called these sorrows and griefs, "tribulations," thrashings, that is of the inner spiritual man, without which there could be no fitting him for the heavenly garner." In the lecture on "the morality in words," the necessity of calling things by their right names is strenuously insisted on, even at the expense of a little coarseness, "for how immense is the difference as to the light in which we shall learn to regard sin according as we have been wont to designate, and to hear it designated, by a word which brings out its loathsomeness and deformity; or by one which conceals them." Thus morality must have been at a very low ebb with the French, when they could call a subtle poison used by impatient heirs to remove those who stood between them and their inheritance, "*poudre de sucession*;" and equally low in Italy during the reign of Cæsar Borgia, when no one was said to be poisoned, only the death of some was "*aiutata*" or assisted. We should indeed "vigorously oppose ourselves to all such immoralities of language;" though such opposition be neither easy or pleasant, for many that will endure to commit a sin, will resent hearing that sin called by its right name." We feel that it is impossible for us to do justice to this little work in the space to which we are necessarily obliged to confine ourselves; it is in the form of lectures which, though delivered before students who were preparing to become teachers, can readily be comprehended by the "old-field" scholar himself. It is another, and we hope a successful attempt to popularize science. In this age of progress she will no longer submit to be confined to the halls of the Universities or the Schools of Philosophers, but her voice is heard in the market place crying "prepare the ways, make the paths straight," and the highest ambition of her votaries should be to place useful knowledge within the reach of all who have the energy to steeps or the capacity to understand it, to smooth the rugged steeps that lead to her temple, and teach the feet of the masses to climb her hill. That the science of Philology is one which will amply repay the attention which the general reader may feel inclined to devote to it, we doubt not all who will read this work will readily admit, and we cannot better close this imperfect sketch than by quoting a comparison from it, which struck us as exceedingly appropriate: "Suppose that the pieces of money, which in the ordinary intercourse of life, are passing through our hands, had each one something of its own which made it more or less worthy of note; if on one was stamped some striking maxim, on another some important fact, on a third a memorable date: if others were works of finest art, graven with rare and beautiful devices, or bearing the head of some ancient sage or heroic king; while others again were the sole surviving monuments of mighty nations that once filled the world with their fame; what a careless indifference to our own improvement would it argue in us, if we were content that these should come and go, should stay by us or pass from us, without our vouchsafing to them so much as one serious regard. Such a currency there is, a currency intellectual and spiritual of no meaner worth, and one with which we have to transact so much of the higher business of our lives. Let us see that we come not here under the condemnation of any such incuriour dulness."

List of Steamboats in the United States. We are indebted to A. Guthrie, esq., steamboat inspector, for the following list of steamboats in the United States.

The list shows that the western cities have the largest numbers—St. Louis taking the lead, and Cincinnati next in the figures. The eastern cities, however, exceed in the proportion of tonnage; as New York with 92 boats gives a tonnage of 64,447 tons, while St. Louis with 126 boats only gives 30,948 tons.

Most of all the western boats are high-pressure, while the eastern are low-pressure:

	No. of boats.	*Tonn'e.*	*No. high pressure.*	*No. low press'e.*
Cincinnati,	104	24,109	104	—
Wheeling,	38	6,843	38	—
Pittsburgh,	101	16,934	101	—
Eastport,	5	1,298	—	5
Bangor,	5	1,660	1	4
Bath,	9	1,494	4	5
Portland,	3	1,247	—	4
Nantucket,	2	479	—	2
Boston,	8	1,018	4	4
Fall River,	6	4,769	6	—
Barnstable,	1	240	1	—
Bristol,	1	149	—	1
Newport,	1	255	1	—
Providence,	1	245	—	1
Stonington.	1	67	—	1
New London,	9	3,945	3	6
Middletown,	13	2,073	11	2
New York,	92	64,447	10	82
New Haven,	2	806	—	2
Sag Harbor,	1	128	—	1
Newark,	3	1,005	—	—
Amboy,	17	5,440	3	14
Burlington,	11	2,781	5	6
Wilmington,	11	2,681	1	10
Philadelphia,	50	10,356	24	26
Baltimore,	34	9,387	10	24
Norfolk,	8	935	3	5
Plymouth,	1	86	—	1
Washington,	2	99	1	—
Newbern,	4	167	4	—
St. Marks,	1	35	1	—
Johnsville,	1	55	—	1
Rubwood,	6	1,352	—	6
Pilesbury,	1	79	—	1
Wilmington,	15	30,014	—	5
Alexandria,	2	268	—	2
Charleston,	11	4,096	4	7
Savannah,	27	5,750	12	15
Mobile,	78	13,146	78	—
Galveston,	10	1,588	10	—
Brazos,	5	677	5	—
Pensacola,	1	98	—	1
Camden,	10	2,000	—	10
San Francisco,	50	34,986	3	47
Dist. Vermont,	11	3,439	4	7
Champlain,	6	931	4	2
Oswegatchie,	3	1,985	3	—
Oswego,	9	3,537	5	4
Genesee,	2	495	—	2
Buffalo,	41	25,925	34	7
Presque Isle,	7	5,590	3	4
Ceyahoga,	13	6,417	13	—
Sandusky,	1	73	1	—
Maumee,	5	1,745	4	—
Detroit,	44	16,179	23	21
Mackinac,	12	1,746	12	—
Chicago,	4	650	4	—
St. Louis,	126	30,948	126	—
Vicksburg,	4	687	4	—
New Orleans,	111	34,336	111	—
Nashville,	18	3,578	18	—
Louisville,	26	14,529	26	—

Presents to Gen. Pierce. The Boston friends of Gen. Pierce, not content with presenting him with a splendid carriage and a fine pair of horses, have, it is said, ordered a beautiful inauguration suit for him, which was finished on Thursday. It consists of six garments as follows:

1. A fine black dress coat, made from the same cloth which took the premium at the last World's Fair in London. Coat superbly lined with satin dechene, sleeve linings also of satin.
2. Unuress waistcoat of plain black silk; back of satin dechene, lined throughout with white satin.
3. Full dress vest of plain white silk; back and linings of white satin. On the satin lining of the right side are thirty-one stars, representing the States of the Union, forming a circle, wrought in silver. Within this circle of stars is the anchor of Hope, worked in gold. Outside of all is an endless circle. Translation of these emblems: "In the Union of the States is our hope. God watches over the republic—eternal be its duration!" On the opposite white satin lining is wrought a chaplet of bay leaves, tied at the bottom with a golden knot, outside of which is another circle of gold.
4. Pants of plain black doeskin, of the finest material that can be procured,
5. Undress pants of a plain black, very fine, silk and wool mixture.
6. Overcoat of plain black, superbly lined, and made in the form of a surtout.

The embroidery is being executed by a lady of Boston. It is intended that the suit shall be the finest ever manufactured in America.

The Earl of Stair, the well-knowr Scotch Nobleman, who died at Oxenfore Castle, near Edinburg, on the 14th ult., was one of the greatest landed proprietors in Scotland, and long and honorably connected with Scottish politics.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2nd Session.

Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled, and shortly after a message was received from the House announcing the readiness of that body to proceed to the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President. The Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives. [See proceedings there.] A few minutes before two o'clock the Senate returned.

Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of one member of the Senate be appointed by that body to join a committee of two members of the House of Representatives, to be apponted by the House, to wait on Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March, 1853.

Mr. Hunter was appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Hunter also submitted the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate do cause William R. King, of Alabama, to be notified that he has been duly elected vice President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March 1853.

The chair then laid before the Senate the report from the Treasury Department, showing the expenditures of the Marine Hospital Fund for the year 1853.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives. Immediately after the Journals were read, Mr. Mace, of Indiana, moved to expunge from the Journals the proceedings of last evening, as recording the factious opposition of a factious minority, the House for the most part, having been occupied with motions for adjourning or a call of the House, which was disgraceful to the American Congress. There was no action on this motion.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the clerk inform the Senate that the House was prepared to proceed with ascertaining the votes cast by the several States for President and Vice President; which was agreed to.

The Senate soon after entered, with the President at its head, to whom the Speaker resigned the chair.

The tellers having ascertained the respective numbers, amid much noise and confusion, the president of the Senate stated that there had been cast, by the several States, for Franklin Pierce 254 votes, and for Winfield Scott 42, for President; and for Wm. R. King 254, and Wm. A. Graham 42, for Vice President. Franklin Pierce, having the greatest number of votes, the president declared to be President of the United States for four years, commencing from the 4th of March next; and William R. King the Vice President of the same during that period.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the Speaker was authorised to appoint two members, to join a member of the Senate, for the purpose of waiting on General Pierce, and informing him of his election. He stated that it was usual, when the Vice President elect was in the city, for the same committee to wait on him also; but if he were absent, then his election was notified by the President of the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that Mr. Hunter had been nominated to wait on Gen. Pierce.

It was then moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock, the effect of which is to rescind the resolution to meet at seven o'clock. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the motion was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 76.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 10, 1853.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a report of the laws and legislative proceedings of the territory of Oregon.

Messrs. Cass, Butler and Underwood presented several memorials praying freedom of worship to Americans while abroad.

Mr. Rusk presented the credentials of Hon. Sam. Houston, as Senator elect from Texas for six years from 4th of March next.

Mr. Felch presented the resolutions of the legislature of Michigan in favor of the homestead bill.

Bills for the relief of George T. Wells, Clark H. Wells, Amos Proctor, E. L. Sawson, and Geo. P. Smith, were taken up severally and passed.

Mr. Norris reported back the House bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cooper presented a resolution calling for information as to the practicability of establishing a line of mail steamers to China. Adopted.

Mr. Clarke submitted a resolution calling for further information relating to the Boundary Commission. Adopted.

Mr. Bright moved to take up the bill relating to the Texas debt.

Mr. Rusk opposed the motion, urging the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

A long debate then ensued as to which bill should be taken up. Finally the motion of Mr. Bright was agreed to.

Mr. Pearce then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, which provides that bonds payable in 20 years, at 3 per cent.; for eight millions and a third shall be issued by the Treasury Department to the Texas creditors in proportion to their claims up on their assigning their claims against Texas to the United States. He entered into a statistical and historical statement of the Texas debt, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hunter followed in opposition to the bill. He denied that the United States were in any degree bound for any of the debt of Texas, legally or morally.

Mr. Houston got the floor; and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Walsh, of Md., presented the memorial of the president, directors and stockholders of the "Ohio Marine Railroad Company," praying that Congress will aid them in overcoming the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river at the Falls, by means of lift-locks and a marine railway; which was referred to the committee on commerce.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, of N. Y., the Senate bill, establishing warehouses, was referred to the committee on commerce.

The bill erecting the northern district of Oregon into a separate territory, was then read a third time and passed—yeas 128, nays 29.

Mr. Evans, of Md., objected to the name of Washington being adopted. While there could not be a dissenting voice as to paying every honor to Gen. Washington, in which he would not yield to any one, he was opposed to adopting the name which was proposed, there being already too many cities and towns of that name, which leads to much confusion. He deemed it more proper to assume one of the beautiful Indian names for the contemplated territory.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for constituting the territory of Nebraski.

Mr. Howard, of Texas, opposed the bill as being impracticable, and at variance with the treaties with the Indians.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, defended the bill, and maintained that the government should do something to buy out and civilize the Indians; in the mean time, rigidly observing existing treaties. He contended that the reason why the territory is not being settled is because they are not permitted to do so by the public authorities. He contended that the territory should be settled.

Mr. Southerland, of New York, was opposed to the erection of a new territory, comparatively without innabitants—the effect of which is to encourage land speculations.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, attributed this opposition to the aversion prevailing in the old States against the settlement of the West, and went into a general defence of the bill.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, moved to insert a clause providing that the bill shall not come into operatian till 1860; and spoke with much eloquence in support of the Indian tribes, and deprecated throwing around the Indians a territory, which would lead to their extermination.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Jones of Tenn., Stewart of Mich., Clingman of N. C., and others took part, an aditional section was agreed to, abolishing the Indian Agency at St. Louis, and five minute speeches were made on amendments, until the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, February 11, 1853.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the State Department, showing the names and compensations of the employees of the Department. Also, a report showing the disbursements for the service of the Department, including foreign missions for the year ending June 30, 1852.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on foreign relations, to which was referred the subject of the exchanges of ratifications of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, made a long report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of the committee, that the declaration on the part of the British government, and the reply thereto by the Secretary of State, as preliminary to the exchange of the ratification of the treaty concluded in Washington between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the 19th of April, 1850, imports nothing more than an admission on the part of the two governments, or their functionaries, at the time of such exchange, that nothing contained in the treaty is to be considered as affecting the title or existing rights of Great Britain to the English settlements in Honduras bay, and consequently, in the opinion of the committee, no measures are necessary, on the part of the Senate, to be taken in reference to such declaration and reply.

The committee report that the Islands in the Bay of Honduras belong to Gantemala, and being such are Central American, and cannot be colonized by Great Britain without violating the treaty of 1850.

On motion of Mr. Cass, two thousand copies of the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill for the better management and safe conduct of American merchant vessels, and for maintaining discipline on board the same—referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Miller gave notice that on to-morrow he desired to speak on the recognition of the independence of Liberia.

The bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the Texan creditors was taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate, contending that these debts were an affair properly belonging to Texas, and with which the United States had nothing to do.

The subject was postponed till next Wednesday, and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

In executive session, the nomination of Mr. Badger as Judge of the Supreme Court was indefinitely postponed—yeas 26, nays 25.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Walsh, of Md., presented the memorial of J. J. Taylor, Moore N. Falls and other steamboat owners of the city of Baltimore, praying a modification of the steamboat law, passed at the last session, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

The Nebraska territorial bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Seymour, chairman of the committee on commerce, obtained leave to introduce a bill abolishing reciprocity with the British Provinces, on certain conditions; and moved that with the report it be printed, and that the bill be recommitted to prevent its going on the Speaker's table. He also moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to Thursday next.

Objections being made by Mr. Jones, of Tenn., to the latter motion, Mr. Seymour withdrew it.

Mr. Jones then moved that the bill and report be referred to the committee on the state of the Union. Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, the debate on the military appropriation bill should terminate in the committee in an hour and a half.

An ineffectual attempt was made to get the House into committee on the Private Calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the discussion was resumed on the amendment before the committee, to transfer the supervision of the Armories of the United States from the military to the civil authorities.

The sense of the committee was taken upon an amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Davis, of Mass., to appoint a commission of three civilians to report upon the state of the public armories, which was negatived.

The original amendment was then put and carried—yeas 83, nays 69.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, being persuaded that the House had taken a mischievous step, which would be regretted, moved an additional section, providing that no change should be made, as contemplated by the amendment, without the sanction of the President and Secretary of War. The fact is, he said, that the officers whom it is proposed to displace are determined to do their duty.

Mr. Meade, of Va., suggested that the words Secretary of War, should be omitted, to which Mr. Evans assented.

Mr. Gorman, of Ind., opposed the amendment which was negatived—yeas 60, nays 80.

Other amendments were offered and disposed of, distinct from the bill, which was ultimately laid aside, and ordered to be reported to the House.

The House resumed, and the bill with amendments were reported by the chairman, one of which was that the Secretary of War ascertain the expediency of manufacturing arms of the United States by contract.

Mr. Walsh presented a memorial of the Board of Trade at Baltimore, praying that the third section of the act passed by the thirty-first Congress, 1852—being an act to establish certain post-roads, &c.—may be repealed or modified; which was referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads. The House then adjourned.

An Appeal to the State. We cannot too earnestly call attention to a letter in another column from the pen of our talented townsman, Hon. D. K. McRae. It is exhilirating in these days of office expectancy and emolument aspirations, to see a gifted son of the Old North turn aside from the dusty field of politics and call the attention of his State to what interests her far beyond the pleasure of a wild and delirious exultation of a party, in a tri

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1853.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Do not be startled, good reader, by the heading of this article—it is not our intention to go into a discussion of the Slavery question. We have had enough of that. It is true we should not fear such discussion, for we regard African slavery as established on the impregnable foundations of Holy Writ; but then we can perceive no necessity at this time for arguments in defence of the institution. Our purpose is to call attention to the evil—if we may use so strong a word—which the people of the South are, to no small extent, bringing on themselves by continuing this very discussion. The Alexandria Gazette states that a Mr. Page, of Winchester, Virginia, has completed and will publish as soon as the necessary number of subscribers are obtained, a work entitled "Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, and Tom without one in Boston." It is not strictly a reply, says the Gazette, to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but presents a just and dispassionate aspect of the subject so partially and unfairly presented by Mrs. Stowe.

First we had Mrs. Stowe's work, the emanation evidently of a prejudiced and depraved mind, and made up of falsehood, passion, and calumny. This work has been eagerly read in all the non-slaveholding States and to some extent in the slaveholding; it has been translated into the French, German and other languages, and has become in Europe, as here, the subject of general and almost constant talk among all classes. Then came the replies to it, and now we are to have another reply by a Mr. Page of Virginia. But what good? Who is to be benefitted by these replies? What fanatic will be convinced by them? Not one—you might as well reason with a stone. The very thing these fanatics desire is, *discussion*, which is but another name for *agitation*. "*Agitate! agitate!*" is their watch-word; and if they cannot effect agitation in one way they will seek to do it in another.

The Southern people demand only to be let alone so far as this institution is concerned. They know what this institution is; and they know furthermore, whatever may be its defects or disadvantages, and whatever may be said of it in this country or in Europe, *that they do not intend to abandon or abolish it.* They are satisfied, we doubt not, of a sense of right in maintaining this institution—they find it recognized in the Word of God and existing among them as the result of causes over which they could have no control; and under these circumstances, to invite discussion of its origin, or of its merits, or of its operation, or of plans for getting rid of it, and to invite these discussions, too, by way of reply to the assaults and the vile calumnies of enemies, is voluntarily to throw open the door to agitation and to encourage these very assaults and calumnies. But, it may be asked, what shall we do? Shall we be silent when works similar to those of Mrs. Stowe appear? Yes, *be silent*—let your *deeds* speak for you. Be silent, rather than reply to such people and such attacks. The intelligent, the ingenuous, the good among mankind are not to be deceived or misled by such stuff as Mrs. Stowe's work is composed of; the ignorant and depraved, though they may believe all she has written, and doubtless do, are not likely to harm us. We repeat, what this latter class want is a contest over the institution of slavery; and, by meeting such people half-way in argument, we give them that contest.

MANTEO PAPER MILLS.

We made a visit to this establishment on Saturday last, and found every thing going forward in admirable style. The proprietors—Messrs. James F. Jordan & Co.—have recently made additions and improvements, by which they are now enabled to turn out from sixteen hundred to two thousand pounds of paper per day, and that too of superior quality. They were engaged on last Saturday in running out double medium for the laws of North Carolina.

We have been using paper from this establishment ever since it went into operation, and the article we get is *better* than that we were accustomed to receive from New York at the same price. Consequently we obtain, in the first place, a superior article, and in the second place, we save the freight, which would be upon the quantity we use, an item of some importance in the course of a year.

The worthy proprietors of this establishment deserve all the success which is crowning their efforts. Indeed, they have *commanded* success by their energy, patience, and laborious attention to business.

☞ We learn from the Republic that on Friday last, in executive session, the nomination of Mr. Senator Badger as Supreme Court Judge was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 26 to 25. As there are only some 18 or 19 Whigs in the Senate 7 or 8 Democrats must have voted against postponing. It is rumored that Gen. Cass was in favor of Mr. Badger's nomination. Gen. Cass certainly is not aware of the terms in which Mr. Badger spoke of him in the campaign of 1848; or if he is, he possesses a most forgiving spirit—to all which we have, at this time of day, no particular objection.

☞ We are gratified to learn that the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, at their last annual meeting, resolved to establish in connection with the College, a "School for the application of Science to the Arts," and for that purpose formed two new Professorships, one of Civil Engineering and one of Agricultural Chemistry, to be opened on the 1st of January, 1854. The University Magazine states that the former Professorship is to be filled by Mr. Charles Phillips, and the latter by Mr. B. S. Hedrick.

The Cabinet. It is stated with some confidence by many of the newspapers, that Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, is to be Secretary of State. Opinions as to the other members of the Cabinet appear to be unfixed.

☞ The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 14th inst.

THE MONEY MARKET, TRADE, &c.

We copy the following sensible article on the subject of trade, the money market, &c. from the last number of the New York Mercantile Journal:

"The recent foreign commercial advices have not served to animate the markets materially, while in some articles a depressive influence has been felt. Cotton has exhibited in a slight degree more activity, and prices have rallied to the extent of ⅛c, but the state of the Southern markets, where stock is accumulating, prevents any material advance. Breadstuffs have given way in price under the last steamer's news. Both Wheat and Flour, the leading articles or export, have become unsettled in price, and sales have been made at a decline of 6 a 12½c on the one, and 2c on the other. Provisions also are easier to buy at the lower quotations.

Dry Goods on the contrary show increasing activity. The imports of foreign goods are pouring in upon us in large amounts. The Herman and the Atlantic have both brought full and heavy cargoes, providing the market with a full and varied assortment of both English and Continental goods; and yet there is no sense of any superabundance, for the demand present and in anticipation keeps the market at buoyant prices. The cost of importation has been greater this year, but high prices are felt no longer any impediment to sales, while poor qualities, however low in price, are seriously felt to be so. The fashion runs on French goods and French styles, and consumers are willing to pay the price requisite; such is the easy condition of the mass of the people. French Silks, French Jaconets, French Ribbons and other Millinery Goods, Belgian and Yorkshire Cloths, are very active at rising prices; the latter fairly displacing domestic cloth, which are scarce, and which though they have risen in price are estopped from any further rise from the abundance of the foreign article, although the rise in the raw material warrants a further advance. This is the cause of the scarcity of woolen domestic cloths, which cannot be produced at remunerating profit. In Domestic Goods there is a large activity in Cotton Staples both for the home and foreign demand; and an increasing demand in Dress Goods.

If we turn from the several articles of trade to the medium which serves to circulate them, we find as a necessary consequence of an increased activity, a better demand for money; but not only is the demand great from this source, but there is *an immense army* of borrowers in the field, for internal improvements. We have the Erie Railroad borrowing $3,000,000, and more wants looming in the distance. We have the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company wanting to borrow $2,500,000; and the Baltimore and Susquehannah a fair round sum. We have the Parksburgh Railroad loan before us of $2,500,000. We have North Carolina an applicant for $500,000 now, and a prospective call of $1,500,000 additional. We have recently loaned the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company $1,800,000. We have the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad Company Bonds for $800,000. We learn to-day that the Cincincafi, Hillsborough and Parkersburgh Railroad Company will in a few weeks be applicants for a loan of $3,000,000 on their Bonds; and it must not be forgotten that the Philadelphia Railroad Company will shortly be in the market for $2,000,000 additional: besides these there are a multitude of others, large and small, which will swell the aggregate amount to a sum that will swallow up all our receips of gold from the mines.

It seems also that the London Money Market is looking to us for a further supply of the precious metal; which, in a little time, we shall have to give her, when she has got all the cotton she wants. We look to great future steadiness in its rate of value, though we confess to some fears of a rise when the time comes round for the Bank's making their quarterly returns, which will be simultaneously with the revival of gold shipments. The very great rate at which productive and internal improvements are going forward, is sufficient to absorb not only all our California gold, but all the spare funds, and accumulating capital, both from abroad and at home.

Any check from abroad would disturb our monetary equilibrium. The projectors and managers of Railroads appear to depend on Europe taking a continual supply of their securities. They seem to think that a large portion of her annual savings must be invested here where there is so much opportunity for its employment. A cessation to this current would be productive of some little inconvenience; and there really is some appearance that momentary affairs in France and England may impede the action of foreign investments. A crisis has commenced in France, which is yet far from being ended. In England, the drain for gold is attracting attention; and the increasing demand for money by a revival of trade, and especially by large imports of flour and grain, is directing capital for the moment from American securities. It is rumored that the recent Erie loan, said to be taken on European account, is only taken, speculatively, for that market. New York capitalists have taken it with a view to sell it in Europe: if not, it is reported that it will be offered here, piece-meal, on the markets.

Let the supply of gold be what it may, the demand for its use increases with the supply, for it brings also in its train an increased consumption of all articles of trade, which renders the increased production great as that is, inadequate to meet it; hence the buoyancy of prices in general.

The production of gold has become the great stimulater to progression. It disperses mankind; it takes labor from where it is superabundant and valueless, to where it is deficient and in demand. It relieves the old countries by emigration of their surplus population, and benefits the new by supplying workers. Gold, so unjustly traduced by pseudo moralists, is the more valuable the more it circulates. The search of it developes the energies of nations and creates new ones."

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

We are gratified to learn that all the stock has been subscribed required by the charter for the construction of a Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal mines on Deep River. The Carolinian says:

"By an advertisement which appears in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the amount required by the charter of the Western Railroad having been subscribed, a meeting of the stockholders is called in this place on the 14th March, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the Company. The amount taken in this place up to Wednesday evening last was $93,400. On that night a further subscription of $406,400 was made in the name of Smith & Colby, of Wall street, New York, by a person who arrived here late in the same evening and left early the next morning. We know nothing of the stranger or the firm of Smith & Colby. This last subscription makes out the $500,000 capital stock of the Company, and the next step will be to effect an organization."

If this Road should be constructed—and the probability now is that it will be—it will add greatly to the business and the wealth of Fayetteville, and Wilmington must also feel its benefits. We sincerely trust it way turn out that the New York subscription was made by a firm fully able to comply with its engagement.

The Democratic Review. The Washington Union of a late date says: "We have discharged our duty. Our blow was effective, and the Democratic Review exhibits signs of approaching death. Mr. Sanders announces his purpose to sell it, and with an ingenuity in *puffing* which would make the fortune of a dozen Broadway tradesmen, contrives to advertise the public of its value in his letter to the New York Herald. We have no disposition to embarrass his negotiations, but would gladly aid in loosening his "hold" on a journal which has been, under his management, an instrument of unmitigated mischief. For this purpose, we tender to Mr. Sanders the honest opinion that his own miserable miscarriage does not determine the impracticability of establishing a Democratic Review, but that under other influences, with other designs, and on purer principles, a monthly journal may be conducted to the profit of the proprietor and to the advantage of the party."

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT.

The following paragraph is from an Editorial article in Dr. Reese's Medical Gazette for February, published in New York:

"Hence, they have gone on from one imposture to another, from rapping and alphabets when these become stale, to bell ringing, table moving, singing, dancing, writing, discerning spirits, healing diseases, revealing truths and denouncing errors in religion, morals, science and philosophy, and all professedly from the ghosts of the departed. And the public press has done, and is still doing, much to perpetuate the iniquity by recording as facts the most absurd of these stories. In several of these presses, the movement of tables have been alledged as capable of being affected by a circle sitting around it, and touching it with their hands; thus giving color to the wildest of the ghostly stories, while disclaiming these and alledging electricity as the cause. But they forget to tell, that the tables, only move in the *dark*, and there will be found under each moving table a stout negro, white or black, whose muscles furnish the locomotive. If any body alleges the contrary, we have a small table in our office on which we write, and we offer one hundred dollars to any ghost or medium, from this world or the other, who will move it an inch in day-light by any supernatural, spiritual, magnetic or electric influence, which shall be invisible and intangible to our own optics; and they may sit in a circle around it for a month and "call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?"

We call that plain talking and a handsome reward. One hundred dollars for what many regard as one of the easiest things in the world, to wit: the moving of a table as the result, not of muscular power, but of some invisible influence from human hands. Here's a chance for you, for we presume the Doctor will not confine the operations to his own table, but will take the evidence of respectable people at a distance.

Senator. It is rumored here, this week, that Col. J. H. Wheeler has received the appointment of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy which will occur on the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term. We do not place much confidence in the report, though the authority would seem to leave no room to doubt. A few days will reveal the truth or falsity of the rumor, and until then we shall reserve any expression of opinion as to the merits or demerits of the appointment.

Salisbury Watchman.

We take occasion to state, upon the very best authority, that Gov. Reid has made no appointment of a Senator to succeed Mr. Mangum.

☞ Ben. MacCulloch, Texas ranger, Major-General Texas Militia, High Sheriff of Sacramento, and the best horseman of the Frontiers, was in this City on a visit to his relatives and friends a few days since, in most excellent health and spirits. He left for Washington City.

"The Illustrated Magazine of Art." We have received the February number of this interesting and valuable perodical. Terms, $3 per annum in advance—address Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce Street, New York.

Bank Failure in Indiana. One of the free Banks in Indiana has failed—the Bank of North America. Its bills had been presented for redemption and protested.

☞ The President has nominated John Randolph Clay as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, and Theodore Fay as Charge to the Swiss Confederation.

☞ The Caloric Ship, it is stated, will leave New York some time during the present week, for Norfolk, where she will remain several days.

The Late Master Benjamin Pierce. The Concord Congregational Journal, publishes the following interesting *memento more* of the late Master Benjamin Pierce:—The bright and manly little fellow, whose death has awakened so deep and universal sympathy for the desolate parents, was worthy of all the affection with which they cherished him, and of all the hopes they entertained of him. A mere child as he was of only eleven years, he possessed a mind of such a rare sobriety, that it could not be dazzled by the brilliant scenes opening before him, and to which as was natural, others around him were making allusion. It being remarked to him, a few weeks ago, by a gentleman quite intimate with him, that he supposed he must be highly pleased and elated with the prospect of leaving dull Concord, and living in the great city of Washington and the White House, he replied that "he had no wish to go, and only hoped his father would put him on a farm and leave him there, as that would be far more agreeable." Another asked him, at a different time, what profession or business he intended to follow. He said he meant to be a farmer. But, asked the gentleman, how will you buy a farm? "I will work out," was the reply, "earn money enough." Perhaps, said the gentleman, your father will give you money enough to buy it. "No," was the instant reply; "I will work out and earn it: my father has no more money than he wants; and if he gives me any, I will give it to the missionaries." He had received kind religious instructions from his earliest years, which seem to have an impression on his tender mind, and to have created in him, thus early, an interest in the cause of Christian benevolence. Indeed, he was often seen at the monthly concert in company with his parents. He was also a member of the Sabbath school. We are told that when their pastor attempted to minister the consolations of the Gospel to these heart-broken and overwhelmed parents, soon after the fatal occurrence, the only reply of the father was, in the language of another, "Clouds and darkness are round about him; justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne." Such a belief in God's universal government can alone sustain the heart under a stroke like this. May it be able to sustain them.

North Carolina again in the Field. The Old North State, or at least her citizens, seem determined that she shall not be excelled. The crop of Mr. Samuel Vines, raised near Henderson, N. C., was yesterday sold in this city to Messrs. Kevau & Brother, by Messrs, White & Davis, of Bank street, for *one dollar and thirty-three cents* per bushel. This was a beautiful article of white wheat, and weighed 63 pounds to the bushel. Thus far then, the Old Dominion and the North State, stand side by side, so far as good wheat is concerned. We cannot believe, however, that it is to be an even race. In a very few days, one or the other must come out ahead. One thing is very certain, however, that Petersburg is the place to "test their speed," to use a sporting phrase. Higher prices can be obtained here than any other place we know of. The article of wheat has realized nine cents more to the bushel in Petersburg, than any other city in Virginia. To the best of our knowledge and belief, as deponents say, this is correct. If any body else knows to the contrary, we should like to hear from them. *Petesburg Daily News.*

Sale of Boats. On Thursday last the Boats belonging to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company were sold at auction for $13,340. There were two Steamers, viz: the Evergreen and Southerner; and three pole boats, viz: the Ben Rush, Lady of the Lake, and Averasborough. The purchasers are Messrs. F. & J. H. Roberts, who will proceed to put the new line into operation under the name of "The Frank and Jerry Line." The energy and business qualifications of the proprietors will, we doubt not, secure for this line a large share of public patronage.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

We are surprised to learn of the discontinuance of the Post Office at Rockingham, Richmond county. We hope that the Office will be speedily re-established. *North Carolinian.*

Mary Benton, "the oldest woman in the world," died at Elton, England, on the 16th ult. If she had survived until the 13th of February she would have attained the unprecedented age of 122 years.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

New Orleans, Jan. 10th, 1853.

Dear Sir: One day while sitting in the ante-room of the U. S. Consulate at Havana, I read in a Charleston paper the speech of a member of the South Carolina Legislature, in which he said by way of spurring up his flagging fellow-members to aid in some internal improvement matter, "Even North Carolina is getting ahead of us." Without remark I handed the paper to a gentleman from the South State, pointing to the offensive paragraph. He was evidently mortified. It is high time that all such invidious remarks were dropped. Occasionally you will hear citizens of South Carolina in the South-west jeering the character of our people; and if a North Carolinian should hail from Carolina instead of *North* Carolina the fact causes considerable merriment among South Carolinians; and yet in the late funeral ceremonies celebrated in this City in memory of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, cards appeared inviting citizens of Kentucky to follow the hearse in a body, those from Massachusetts in a body, and those from *Carolina* in a body. Coming from *North* Carolina I did not regard myself as invited, and always record my name on books of hotels and steamboats as from *North* Carolina, and not near the State line neither.

In my former communication allusion was made to the presence of the British frigate, Vesta, in the harbor of Havana and hard by that noble ship, over whose quarter-deck England's across and her rampant lion were unfurled in her gorgeous flag, was seen the star-spangled banner, floating in the breeze over the deck of the U. S. frigate Cyane, proudly telling to all that the emblem of my country was there. The old Spaniards, whose feelings towards the English are not of the most amiable character since the capture of their slavers, were very much tickled when informed that the Cyane was once a British man-of-war, and was taken from them a prize during the last war. But Johnny Bull consoles himself by returning the laugh, and saying if the yankees can whip me it is more than you can do. The greatest good feeling exists between the officers of the Cyane and those of the British vessels in port. There are several French men-of-war lying in the harbor at Havanna, but intercourse between some of them and the officers of the Cyane is rather of the ceremonious order. Friend Crapeau is evidently ill at ease; doubtless he holds in his pockets some private instructions that in certain contingencies might bring him into collision with some of his brother Jonathan's b'hoys, a consummation not devoutly to be wished for by the lively Frenchman. The tricolor floats pleasantly in his rigging, but under the frowning battlements of the Moro Castle and over by the Casa Banca lie several huge clumsy hulks from whose embrasures the open mouths of the thundering cannon frown upon an oppressed and suffering people. Their blood-red flag interchanging with the yellow, and the quartering of the arms of Spanish royalty, indicate that they are the slavers of Isabella the Second. Enveloped in Castilian pride, their intercourse with all is of the stiffest and most formal kind.

The day before our departure from Havanna another Spanish war-steamer entered port and more troops are on their way from Spain to aid in keeping down the people of Cuba. Thus that enfeebled, superannuated monarchy hopes to smother for ever the flame of liberty in Cuba. But all will not avail; the fiat has gone forth, Cuba must be free.

The first of January with Spanish Catholics is a great day. I attended service that morning in the Cathedral to hear high mass celebrated by the Bishop. The services were rendered interesting by the display of the immensely valuable plate of the Cathedral, consisting of heavy gold and silver salvers, ewers and basins, all of which was paraded before his reverence. The Bishop is an intelligent looking man; he read the service without that drawling, nasal twang used by Romish Priests in the United States. His enunciation of latin was distinct and easily understood. In this venerable pile the sexton of the Cathedral showed me the tomb of Columbus, near the right of the grand altar. The tomb is closed by a slab of white marble, on which is sculptured a profile of Columbus, in basso relievo, as large as life.

From Mr. John S. Thrasher, in this City, I learned a number of interesting facts in relation to recent movements in Cuba, and also in reference to movements contemplated for the future. Mr. Thrasher has been publishing, as you are probably aware, the "Beacon of Cuba" in New Orleans, and I regret to learn that he will discontinue the publication. He expresses a determination to return to Cuba. He is regarded as a talented, deserving man.

The narrowness of the streets in Havanna, their exceeding filthiness detract very much from one's enjoyment in that city. It would seem to be the very locality that an infectious disease would delight to dwell in. During my sojourn on the island, there were thousands of cases of small pox in Havana. Dr. Findly, an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, a graduate of Paris, told me that there were seven thousand new cases reported at the meeting of the Board of Health the day previous to our interview, and there was a scarcity of vaccine virus in Havanna; that having once passed through the negroe's system, it became useless as a prophylactic to the white race. This fact of the inutility of the virus after passing through African blood was named to Dr. Cartewright, now a citizen of New Orleans, (but late of Natchez) in an interview I had with him. It seemed to strike the Doctor with great force. You are aware that Dr. C. has published quite an elaborate article in DeBow's Review recently, in which he argues the origin of the different races of mankind; he siezed hold on the fact developed in the practice in Cuba, as strong proof in favor of his position. He has been ably replied to by a writer in Carleston, S. C. Citizens of the United States were pained by the death in Havanna of Judge Marvin of Saratoga, N. Y., well known to annual visitors at Balston, as the proprietor of the U. S. Hotel: the remains were embalmed and forwarded to the family in Saratoga. It is a settled principle in Cuba to fleece Americans when they can, and to as great an extent as possible. Gov. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, footed the bill of expenses for embalming, &c., and told me that it amounted to $430!!!

I called on Commodore Hollens and Drs. Spotswood and Peck on board the Cyane, and should have enjoyed the visit very much but for the intense heat of the weather; although it was the 30th of December my clothing was hardly of the winter order, although it was by no means warm. The officers referred to some statements made by certain letter-writers for papers in the United States, and complained of the injustice of the writers—that their representations are inaccurate. Letter-writers contribute largely to forming public sentiment, but if their statements be as variant from truth as those of the writers referred to at Havana, their veracity will soon be below par.

But soon I hope to be in North Carolina—in the language of the lamented Gaston,

"The happiest country this side of Heaven,"

when I shall hope to see you; and until then

REVOIR.

The Grippe. This disease, which preceded the cholera in 1832, and which since is supposed by some to be a herald of the cholera, is now previling extensively in Paris and London. A Paris letter (January 24) to the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"If ever the epithet dismal could be applied to the weather, it was never more so than last week or month. The Medical Gazette informs us that in London every third or fourth person has the *grippe*, and that in our capital there is scarcely a dwelling without a patient."

Col. Benton and Henry S. Foote. A few weeks since we adverted to a rumor that Foote, of Miss., intended to write a book in which Col. Benton was to figure quite largely. Old "Bullion," in a note to Mr. Venable, referring to the announcement, lays the Governor on the shelf in the following curt and peculiarly characteristic style: "This is more than I shall do for him. His name will not be in my book. I put no name in it which is not worthy of history—of which something good cannot be said."

George H. Jones, Esq., private secretary to the Vice President, and bearer of dispatches to Col. Wm. R. King, passed through Petersburg on Saturday, en route for Havana. Mr. J. was formerly a citizen of this place. *Petersburg Express.*

We are informed that fresh Herrings were sold in this place this morning, at the rate of $20 per thousand.

Fresh Shad sold here on Saturday last, at fifty cents apiece. *Edenton Bulletin.*

15 DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

A million and half Gold dust en route for New York — he Freshets—Markets, &c.

New Orleans, Feb. 9. The steamer Philadelphia arrived to-day from Aspinwall, which place she left on the 2d instant. She brings about two hundred passengers, who have in their possession $175,000 in gold dust. Her dates are San Francisco, January 15th, being fifteen days later. Among the passengers is ex-Gov. McDougall.

The steamer Uncle Sam sailed on the same day for New York, with 500 passengers and one million and a half dollars on freight.

The steamers Independence and Winfield Scott left San Francisco on the 15th January, and had arrived at Panama; but the Golden Gate, which also left on the same day, had not been heard of when the Philadelphia left.

ISTHMUS NEWS.

Travellers had experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the Isthmus. The health of the Isthmus was good.

Col. Totten and his corps of engineers were progressing with their labors on the Panama Railroad, but the floods and freshets had greatly impeded their progress.

The British war steamer Imphytria had arrived at Panama from the coast of Mexico, with $600,000, for Europe.

New discoveries of gold had been made at New Grenada.

The steamers Ohio and Uncle Sam, from New York, had arrived at Aspinwall.

Sixteen hundred passengers had landed at Aspinwall for California.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

In the mining regions immense quantities of rain and snow had fallen, and much property was swept away.

The Legislature had assembled at Vallejo on the 3rd. Efforts were making to remove it to Benicia.

Accounts from the mines are most distressing, owing to the floods and snow; much more so than was at first apprehended.

When the flood subsides, it is believed the yield of gold will be increased.

It has been proposed to hold another miners' convention.

The valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin were still flooded, much drought and great suffering resulting therefrom. It is impossible to describe the amount of destruction and suffering.

Mr. Beal, the Indian superintendent, has returned. There has been an earthquake at Los Angelos.

The small pox was very fatal at Calaveros. The country is in great excitement.

At Mazatlan the government troops had been defeated by the national guard.

MARKETS.

Flour in many places in the mines commands from 50c. to $1 per lb.

At San Francisco there was no material change in the markets. Flour had declined to $36 per bbl. Pork $25; Mess Beef $25; Hams 20c. per lb.; Butter 43c. per lb.

Chili Flour 30 a $32 per barrel. Keg lard 18 to 20 cents per lb.

Large sales of dry goods had been made in San Francisco. Stock large and market dull.

Highly Important from the Rio Grande—Matamoras Declared in favor of the Revolution.

New Orleans, February 7. The steamship Yacht has arrived, with highly important news from the Rio Grande.

Matamoras pronounced in favor of the revolution on the 28th ultimo. The military and citizens rose *en masse*, when a battle ensued, in which the insurgents were successful.

General Avalos, on the 1st instant, resigned his command to Colonel Basare, who will retain his post until the arrival of Colonel Cruz from Camargo. He had also retired to the American side of the Rio Grande.

The State of Tamaulipas has declardd in favor of the revolution.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 15th of January state that the new President Cavalos had been invested by Congress with extaordinary powers, which was before denied to President Arista. Cavalos immediately released a large number of prisoners, imprisoned by Arista for political offences.

Later from Mexico—The Revolution Progressing.

New Orleans, February 7. By a late arrival here, the Picayune has advices from Mexico of recent date. The city of Mexico has declared in favor of the form of government adopted by the province of Guadalajara. General Cavalos took command of the soldiers, and turned the Congress into the street.

The troops at Matamoros have forced Avalos to resign his whole plan, and the State has adopted the mode of government established by Jalisco.

The revolutionary forces were advancing upon Matamoras.

Five days later from Mexico—Congress Dispersed at the Point of the Bayonet.

New Orleans, Feb. 9. The schooner Agulla, from Vera Cruz, brings us highly interesting news from the city of Mexico to the 20th January.

On the evening of the 19th, President Cevalos, finding Congress refractory, played the part of Cromwell—introduced a large body of soldiers into the Hall, and cleared it of the members at the point of the bayonet. On the same evening, he issued a decree calling a National Convention, to meet at the Capitol on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legislative powers. He also gave orders to the Government troops to cease hostilities against the troops of Uraga.

Two new papers have been started, advocating the return of Santa Anna.

Maine Senatorial Election.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 10. A third ballot was cast in the House of Representatives to-day for a United States Senator, which resulted as follows: Fessenden, whig, 70; Dana, democrat, 68; scattering, 10. Fessenden received the same vote that he received on the second ballot, and Dana gained two, who were absent on the second ballot—the scattering vote unchanged. Should the Senate vote the same as on the second ballot, Fessenden 18 and Clifford 13, there will still be no choice—Fessenden falling three votes short of an election.

Commodore Stockton Resigned.

Trenton, Feb. 10. Commodore Stockton, United States Senator, has tendered his resignation to the legislature of New Jersey, and it has been accepted.

Caucus Nomination.

Trenton, N. J. Feb. 10. The democratic caucus to-day selected John R. Thompson for U. S. Senator, in place of Com. Stockton, by a vote of 34 to 10 for Gov. Vroom.

Passage of the Liquor law in Michigan.

Detroit, Feb. 10. The Maine liquor law passed the Legislature yesterday, and will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the special election next July.

Vice President King.

New Orleans, Feb. 8. The Captain General of Cuba sent a letter to Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President elect, at Key West, inviting him to come and reside at his palace. Mr. King has not yet answered the letter of invitation.

Great Strike in Baltimore!

Baltimore, Feb. 11. All the Mechanics on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—over a thousand—struck this morning for higher wages. They have been joined by the operatives of all the foundries. A procession, numbering full three thousand, marched through the city and held a Mass Meeting to-day. Their demands, generally, were acceded to this evening.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 3d instant, by J. H. Burt, Esq., Mr. John B. Nash to Miss Caroline Parting.

DIED,

In Wake County, after a short illness, of Pneumonia, on the 9th February, Miss Elizabeth Ann Holland, daughter of Bennet Holland, aged 17 years, 2 months and 14 days.

THE MARKETS.

Wilmington, February 12, 1853.

Naval Stores—The sales of Turpentine yesterday reached 1,375 bbls., as follows:—575 bbls. at $4 for soft and $2,25 for hard, and 800 bbls. at $2 30 for hard, all per 280 lbs.; market closing dull, with but little demand. We hear of no transactions this morning, and the article has a decided downward tendency. The Spirits Turpentine market remains without change, and we hear of no sales to report. Sale of 100 bbls. Tar (mixed in with turpentine) at $2 10 per bbl.

Bacon—Sales yesterday and this morning of 3,500 lbs. N. C. Bacon, at 11 cents for hog round, 12½c. for shoulders and sides, and 13c. per lb. for hams.

Corn—Sale of 1500 bushels at 57 cents per bushel, from vessel.

Lumber—Two rafts changed hands yesterday at $6 50 for scantling, $8 a $9 for wide boards, and $12 per M. for flooring boards.

Timber—Sales of six rafts at $5 25, $5 62½, $8 75 and $10 per M. *Journal.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 12.

But little change in price of produce for the past week. On Thursday there was considerable Cotton on the market—best quality sold readily at 9 cts. Flour—supply good, but no change in price. A few loads of new Bacon sold at 11 cts. cash, hog round. *Carolinian.*

New York, Feb. 11.

Cotton—Sales of 505 bales at ¼ a ¼ cent decline. Flour—sales of 9,500 bbls. at $5 18 for State, 5 56 a $5 68 for Genesee and 5 62 a $5 81 for Southern. Wheat—no sales. Corn—sales of 50,000 bushels, white and yellow, at 67 a 68 cents. Whisky—sales of 600 bbls. at 25 cents. Pork—sales of 600 bbls. at 16 75 a $17 for mess. Beef—sales of 250 bbls. mess at 13 25 a 13 50. Lard—sales of 350 bbls. at 9¾ a 10 ¼. Butter heavy.

Petersburg, Feb. 12th, 1853.

Those buying by retail may expect to pay an advance on annexed quotations:

Tobacco—Breaks rather small, and but little opening; prices during the last few days have advanced. We quote lugs at 4 a $5; good lugs at 5½ a $7; common leaf 6 a 8; good 9 a 12¾.

Cotton—From 9 a 9⅝ cents.

Corn—But little offering. We quote new at 55 a 60 cents.

Wheat—Red 110 a 125; white 125 a $134!

Flour—City Mills, 6¼ a $6½.

Bacon—Sales shoulders at 9 a 9½c.; sides 10½c.; Virginia hog round 12¼.

Lard—Western, in barrels, at 12½ a 13c.; kegs, 14½ a 15 cents; Virginia, 12½ a 13 cents.

Beef—Mess beef, per bbl., $13 a 16. Nominal.

Pork—Mess Pork offering at $19.

Fish—No. 3 Mackerel $8½ and scarce; No. 1 North Carolina clipped none; do. roe $6½; gross, $5; Nova Scotia, gross, $4 a 4½—scarce.

Salt—$1 75 a 1 78 cents for fine; G. A. $1 25c.

Guano—$46 per 2000 lbs.

Plaster—Petersburg fresh ground, unpacked, $6½ per ton; packed $7½; northern $7½.

Lime—Thomastown $1 37½ a 1 45c. *Express.*

Richmond, Feb. 11.

Tobacco—Prices are without any change. The market is active for all grades.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Flour—$5 25 a $5 37½, and brisk at these prices.

Wheat—Prime Red 115 c; prime White 120 cts.

Corn—62½ to 65 cents.

Oats—45 cents.

Plaster—Lump—last sales $5 per ton.

Lime—Sales of Virginia at $1 25; Thomaston $1¼ from wharf, $1⅛ from store.

SALES OF STOCKS.

Petersburg, Feb. 11, 1853.

Va. State Stock, over 10 years,	106 to 107.
" " " under "	103 and int.
Petersburg Common Bonds, guaranteed,	105 and int.
Exchange Bank Stock,	107
Petersburg Coupon Bonds,	½ prem.
Gas Stock,	par.

City Registered Bonds, par, $4000 sold during the week.

State Bonds, $3000 sold during the week.

South-Side, at auction, $51; par value $100.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.

February 10, 1853. 950—

CENTRAL HOTEL—By A. Bellamy,

WARRENTON, N. C.

HAVING again taken charge of my old stand in Warrenton, I take this method of informing the public that I am prepared to give comfortable accommodation to all who may patronize me. Considerable repairs have been effected and others are in progress that will enable me to furnish excellent bed-rooms; my table shall be set with as good as the market will afford, and stables supplied with good provender and attended by experienced Ostlers. Thirty years experience emboldens me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction to the public. ANN BELLAMY.

Warrenton, Feb. 10, 1853. 26—4w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Creech & Ryals is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern will please call and settle with John Creech, as he is duly authorised to close the same.

CREECH & RYALS.

February 4, 1853.

Mr. John Creech will visit New York in a few days for the purpose of selecting a stock of New Goods, and will continue business at the old stand of Creech & Ryals, where he will be pleased to see the friends of the old firm and the public generally.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 959—w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th instant, a bound mulatto girl, aged between 16 and 17, named Eliza Lunce. Said girl is a dark mulatto, tolerably well grown for her age, and is surly when spoken to. She will no doubt take some other name than her real one. She was enticed away by her mother, Nancy Lunce, and Rowland Jones, a free man of color.

I will give ten dollars to any one who will deliver said girl to me, or five dollars for her confinement in any jail in the State so that I get her again. The subscriber resides six miles North of Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD CHAPPELL.

February 12, 1853. 25—3tpd.

SMITH, WATSON, & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

No. 87, North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN,

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.

I. T. WATSON.

February 10, 1853. 26—

JUST received and for sale at PR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.

Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 25—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

NEW IMPORTING And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

$20 REWARD!

RANAWAY, on Monday, the 24th instant, my boy BRITE. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, black, speaks quick when spoken to, good countenance, limps, but I am not positive in which limb, but upon a close examination the muscles of the lame hip will be found a little less; no other marks recollected. He is probably endeavoring to make his way to the State of Mississippi, as Col. T. T. Grice has lately moved, carrying his wife to that country; he sent his clothes by her, and left without any known cause.

The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail out of the State, so that I get him, or ten dollars if arrested in the State and confined in some jail near.

ELIAS BARNES.

Johnston County, N. C. Jan. 29. 1853.

P. S. My Post-office is Creachville, Johnston county, N. C. 957—wtf.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming enturely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neeessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson. N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1852. 13—6t.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.

Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Februsry, 1852. 29—1y.

Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*— incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to No Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
5	42,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
7	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,478	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
15	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
22	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
24	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	100 00
28	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, o the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 24, 1853. 20—

STATE of North Carolina,--WAKE, Co. John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs.* heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina *Standard*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

January 1853. (Pr. Adv, $562½.) 955—6w.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.

Granville county, (five miles from Henderson.)

January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

Encourage Home Industry,

BY PATRONIZING THE

Machine Shop and Foundry of

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,

Who Manufacture all Sizes of

Horse Power and Threshing Machines,

(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)

STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS, WHEAT FANS,

Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.

Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.

October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at New Hope meeting house, on Saturday, the 12th February at 10 o'clock, the building of a House 26 by 18 feet. two stories high, the builder to furnish all the materials. The house to be built for Common Schools and Hall for Sons Temperance. Private bids will be received until the day of letting. For plan, see ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR SONS.	SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
P. H. KNIGHT,	H. W. BUFFALOE,
W. M. JONES,	ALPHEUS ONES,
JNO. O. JEFFREYS,	W. R. KNIGHT.
JNO. F. CURFMAN,	
JNO. W. TRAWICK.	

January 28th, 1853. 20—td.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets, Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Clot s,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.y

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this school will commence on MONDAY the 10th of January.

☞ Board and Tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY,

Yanceyville, Dec. 8th, 1852. 9—3t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads. 1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents.

JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,

No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Boubazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.

And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear

September, 1852. 91—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confsso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 941—6w.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.

Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9½ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, .D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott. very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of Febuary for the erection of a College building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and Carpenter's work separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.

C. H. WILEY, *Ex-officio Secretary*
Of the Board of Trustees.

January 18th, 1853. 19—t16Feb.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

New Stage Line FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads. By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton, Plymouth, &c.

Passengers for the South, connect at Weldon with the Wilmington cars, for Wilmington, Charleston, &c.

For further information inquire of the Agent of the Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., Weldon, N. C.

Office Seaboard and R. R. Road Co.,
Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1, 1853. 17—4w

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be underso'd by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good barggin will therefore do well to give him a eall and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no humbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Guitars, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks, Portemonnaies,